## HARVARD CHESS PLAYERS WIN

PRINCETON SECOND IN INTER-COLLEGIATE TOURNAMENT.

Columbia Takes Third Place, Beating Out Yale-Luncheon After the Annual Games Develops a Challenge for Match With Oxford and Cambridge.

legiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton at the West Side Republican Club in this city was concluded last night, the result being another victory for Harvard's champion team. The Crimson players broke even with Columbia in the last match, and won with a grand total of 81/2 points, as against 6 for Princeton, who finished in second place.

Old Nassau, whose representatives have never done so well in the past, succeeded in defeating Yale by 2½ to 1½. Yale, in consequence, had to be content with last place, Columbia taking third, with \$1/2 points, as against 4 for Old Ell. The pairing for the

day was as follows:

Tucker, C., vs. Bridgman, H.; Tolins, C., vs. Howland, H.; Wolff, C., vs. McClure, H.; Lazinsk, C.,
vs. Brackett, H. Woodbury, Y., vs. Nelson, P.
Kimball, Y., vs. Mowry, P.; Jameson, Y., vs. Ward, P.; Owen, Y., vs. Williams, P.

On the first board Bridgman opened with the Ruy Lopez against Tucker. Pieces were freely exchanged in the opening and middle game, the contest proceeding pretty evenly throughout the sitting. The game was adjudicated a win for Tucker after fifty-one Tolins tried a Giuoco piano against Howland. After even play for a long time Howland lost the exchange, and after fiftytwo moves Tolins won.

McClure selected the Marshall defence of the Ruy Lopez on the next board against Wolff. This was a lively game, in which the pieces fairly disappeared from the board, and after forty-five moves the game was adjudicated a draw by the referee. By another ruling the game had to be continued. and was finally lost by Wolff after fifty-seven

Brackett and Lazinsk entertained each other with a Giuoco piano. After fourteen moves queens were exchanged, whereupon white seemed to have the better position. At his thirty-fourth move Brackett won a piece and after fifty-seven moves Lazinsk had to resign. Nelson adopted the Petroff defence on the

fifth board against Woodbury. The latter succeeded in winning three pawns with a strong attack, winding his adversary up with a brilliant combination after only twenty-

eight moves had been recorded.

Mowry had to put up with a Sicilian defence played by Kimball on the sixth board. Mowry got the better game in the opening, winning first one pawn and then another and won the game after forty moves.

Ward tried a French defence on the next board against Jameson. The former proceeded with a well aimed attack early in the game and ought to have won by a seras of checks. However, he overlooked the right continuation, thus giving his adversary a slight chance. After 38 moves, however, Ward won the game, through his good posi-

ward won the game, through his good pation.

Owen also tried a French defence on the last board, his adversary being Williams. This was a well contested game, each side baving in turn a pull. Finally the game was drawn by perpetual check. Forty-seven moves were made.

Following are the final records of the colleges and players:

HARVARD.	L.	PRINCETON.	,
Brackett 3	o.	Mowry2	-
McClure3	0	Ward2	1
Howland114 Bridgman1	2 2	Nelson1 Williams1	
Totals814	314	Total6	7
COLUMBIA.	-	TALE.	
Tolins214	L.	Woodbury 2	L
Tucker2	1,	Owen	. į
Wolff	21.5	Kiraball0	8
Totals 514	614	Totals	7

universities and to issue a challenge for the Rice shield, now on the other side, as soon as there is assurance that arrangements can be carried out.

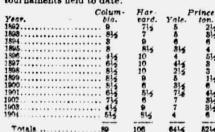
Five matches have to date been contested, and of these the Britishers won three in 1899, 1890 and 1903: America won one in 1902, while that of 1901 resulted in a tie. In all probability this end of the sixth match will take place at the West Side Republican Club.

Another matter discussed at the luncheon yesterday was a meeting with the players of the Triangular College Chess League, whose annual tournament is scheduled for next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the German Press Club, but inasmuch as the "C. H. Y. P." contingent did not see their way clear to remaining in town until the arrival of the Triangular men, it was voted to postpone this contest until next year, when the two annual tournaments will probably be again held together during Christmas week.

It was understood that the University of

week.

It was understood that the University of Pennsylvania desired to arrange a match on ten boards with the winner of yesterday's tournament, but no official word has been received by any of the captains. This event will, however, not be held until February or March. March.
Following is the record of the annual tournaments held to date:



## PLEASURE AND COMPETITION

for the Glidden Touring Trophy. decided upon for the contest for the handsome

touring trophy deeded to the Amercian Auto-

mobile Association, Automobile Topics of this

A very sensible plan has been evolved by he committee chosen to arrange the contest

A very sensible plan has been evolved by the committee chosen to arrange the contest for the Glidden touring trophy. It is that of combining with a pleasure tour a system of recording and reckoning whereby the participants, the trade and the public may know which vehicle makes the best showing when on a trip of 1,000 miles under the ordinary conditions of a pleasure tour.

Heretofore there have been pleasure tours by the Automobile Club of America and other clubs and by the American Automobile Association. The run to St. Louis last nummer was a pleasure tour, and there was no benefit to any one derived from it, because when it was over there were no records to show how the cars of the participants had performed. On the other hand, there have been endurance contests in which there was no pleasure for the competitors, or very little, and the conditions were not at all those of a pleasure tour. Experts from the factories were in charge of cars and all sorts of elaborate repairs were made, even to the sending for parts to the factory and waiting at the roadside till they arrived by special courier.

In the contest for the Glidden trophy the idea has been to make it a pleasure tour for amateurs with just enough friendly competition to make it interesting. The plan calls for a 1,000 mile run about Boston, thence to the White Mountains, where two days will be spent, thence to the Berkshires, where one day will be spent, thence by way of Lenox to Albany and down the Hudson to New York.

to Albany and down the Hudson to New York.

"The run of each day will average less than 100 miles. At the outset each participant will be allotted a total number of points, and he will lose points for every stop for repairs. Upon the basis of repairs made and the gasolene consumed the decision as to the winner of the contest will be made. The cost of repairs will not be considered, but only the time consumed in making them. Stops for the repairs will not count.

"The tour will start from New York on July 11. One of the conditions of the dead of gift requires that the owners of the participating cars must be the drivers of them or passengers in them."

AUTOMOBILES.

# OLDSMOBILE PROCLAMATION No. 2

1905 will be a banner year for Oldsmobiles. The line is the most complete line of light automobiles made. Immediate delivery can be made on Runabouts, Light Touring Cars and Light Delivery Cars and the 20 H. P. Touring and Heavy Delivery Cars will positively be delivered in January.

We have a larger line, and will be in better shape than anyone else to make quick shipments during the rush of the Spring months.

The Agency for Oldsmobiles for Greater New York has been placed with the

## HARROLDS MOTOR CAR COMPANY

BROADWAY, 58TH TO 59TH STREET.

Salesrooms have been opened in the New York American Building, fitted up with all modern equipment for an automobile business. See the new cars and examine the line before making up your mind about next season's machine.

7 H. P. Standard Runabout . \$650 7 H. P. Touring Runabout . . **750** 10 H. P. Light Tonneau 950

20 H. P. Touring Car . . . . \$1,400 10 H. P. Light Delivery Car . . 1,000 16 H. P. Heavy Delivery Car 2,000

Sole Oldsmobile Agent

## Harrolds Motor Car

BROADWAY, 58TH TO 59TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TIMELY BOXING TALK.

Downfall of Young Corbett and His Chances of Regaining Prestige.

Not so long ago Terry McGovern exercised all his persuasive powers to induce Young Corbett to give him a return match. Of course, this was before Corbett felt the sting of Battling Nelson's hard knocks and when he did not know what decisive defeat meant. Corbett was practically in the zenith of his The decision which Jimmy Britt got over

him did not hurt his reputation to any material extent. McGovern had been twice put away by the Denver man and wanted to try his conqueror again, just for six rounds at Phila-delphia. But Corbett would not listen to Terry's repeated defis. He was after higher game, he said, and gave McGovern the go-by. Now, however, the shoe is on the other foot. Corbett wants to face McGovern. The latter will not take him on. He says that Corbett is practically a back number, that he will not draw and that he can make more money by fighting some one else. And there

He is sorry that he did not make hay while the to begin all over again and thinks that he car get back to his former position. Corbett is still young. Other fighters have been known to start their careers at his time of life and do well. He is no more than 25 and has at least five years of fighting time ahead of him. But the question is, Has Corbett gone too rapid a pace? During the last eighteen nonths or so he has not taken the best of care of himself. He has been imprudent in his habits and he has tried to burn the candle

McGovern and beat him, such a victory would help greatly to regain some of his lost pres-tige. Whatever Corbett or his contemporaries say, the fact is that the Denver scrapper is financially embarrassed.

tige. Whatever Corbett or his contemporaries say, the fact is that the Denver scrapper is financially embarrassed.

He has squand ered most of the money he has earned in the ring trying to court Dame Fortune at the racetracks and the gaming tables.

Nelson, who beat him almost to submission, has other ambitions and therefore a match between the two at this stage is not to be considered. Nelson is utilizing all of his efforts just now to try and have Britt meet him once more. Britt will not give Corbett a match because the crack Californian is laying wires for a contest with Jabez White of England.

The latter is the English lightweight champion, and the title of world's champion in this class would be a proud load for Britt to carry-if he succeeds in getting an engagement with the Briton and defeating him. It would mean thousands of dolars to Britt, and by careful husbanding of his strength and husban

much of a lighter one day and rejects him too
next.

Corbett now says that he is going on a
ranch for six months to do a lot of training.
He hopes that by the expiration of that time
he will be able to get back to form again.
If Corbett's admirers could only believe that
he would stick to this resolution they would
be more than pleased. But it is not in him
to do anything of the sort. He likes the
festive world too much. The racetrack and
other games of chance have too much of an
attraction for him. Even if he goes away,
as he says he will, the impression is strong
that he will before long be found back in his
old haunts.

Russell A. Alger Buys the Sitarah. The ketch Sitarah, built by the George Cromwell, Atlantic Yacht Club, has been sold to Russell A. Alger, Jr., Detroit, Mich., through the agency of Stanley M. Seaman, 22) Broadway.. She is 76 feet over all, 50 feet 7 inches waterline, 17 feet beam, dations consist of four large staterooms, saloon, galley and good sized forecastle.

Mr. Alger expects to give orders at once for the installation of a gasolene engine in time for a late winter West Indies cruise.

Canadians Win Easily From the New York A. C. Team.

Quebeo's team of hockey players defeated the New York Athletic Club last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, winning by a score of I goals to 3. The game was rather uninteresting until the second half was well on, and then the players put some life into the play and made things very lively. In the first half neither side scored.

The Canadians seemed tired and the home

players were unable to play the game. Several hard shots were made at the New York goal by the Canadians, but Williams and Hunt were there to stop them. Several players infringed the rules, and Referee Post sent them to the bench. Hogan was sus-pended for tripping Hoblets, Gillespie for loafing offside, and Bullin for slashing at Hogan with his stick.

their opponents, and one player, speaking sion, said: "They remind us very much of the Ladies' Hockey Club of Montreal."

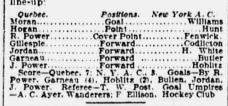
In the second half the Canadians started with a rush, and after several hard shots

with a rush, and after several hard shots R. Power sent a slow one at the cage and it landed safely.

Power shot again a minute later and many declared the puck went in the cage but Umpire Ayres said "No goal." This ruling rather incensed the visitors and M. St. G. Davis umpired after that in place of Ayres. J. Power was the next to score, landing the puck in the net from a hot scrimmage.

Then the game got hot. H. White was put off the ice for tripping J. Power, and when play was resumed Garneau scored the third goal for the visitors.

Bullen for the New Yorks made a hard shot which Moran stopped and then Fenwick rushed the puck up and fell just as he was going to shoot. Hoblitz managed to get the rubber and scored for the home team. A minute later Hoblitz scored on a hard side shot.



## BOSTON BRUISERS RESUME.

Jimmy Briggs Beats Jig Stone in First Fight Held in a Year.

Boston, Dec. 24.-After being shut down for more than a year, boxing was resumed at Chelsea last night when Jimmy Briggs defeated Jig Stone in a fifteen round bout before the Douglas A. C. Briggs battered Stone from the tap of the gong to the finish to stick out the fifteen rounds by clever stall-

to stick out the fifteen rounds by clever stalling and blocking. He took terrible punishment in every round. Stone, who has not been in the ring for over a year, was formerly regarded as a very clever fighter. Last night he fought like a novice. Once or twice he showed a flash of his old time form.

In the first round, after two minutes of fighting, Stone went to the mat apparently in great pain. He declared that he had been hit foul, but it was not allowed. Briggs made a desperate effort to finish him and just before the gong sounded a terrible right to the stomach sent Jig to the floor. The second round again nearly saw the finish of Stone and twice he protested that he was hit foul. Stone came out of his corner very strong in the third and whipped over some wicked looking rights to the jaw, but they lacked steam. He showed up very well in this session, but from the fourth to the finish he simply blocked and stalled and took the terrible body punishment that was handed to him.

BLACKBURN AFTER BRITT. Crack Negro Fighter Wants a Chance to

of Philadelphia, is hot after Jimmy Britt's scalp. Blackburn has been trying to inor Philadelphia, is not after Jimmy Britts scalp. Blackburn has been trying to induce Britt to meet him for some time, but nothing thus far has come of his challenge. Blackburn is ready to meet Britt at the lightweight limit, 183 pounds, ringside. In a letter to THE SUN Blackburn writes as follows: In an interesting article in THE SUN to-day you make the assertion there are only two men who have any right to meet Jimmy Britt now. They are Jabez White of England and Jimmy Gardner of Lowell. I beg leave to differ with you on this and claim that I have a better right to a mitch than either of these men. White has never boxed in this court yard he has no claim whitever, as his secoid in England is not a very brilliant one. In regard to Jimmy Gardner, I think that I have a much better right to box Britt than has the man from Lowell. I beat Gardner in Boston on Jan. I. 1804, in a twelve round contest. Gardner has claimed since that he was not in good condition at the time. I have offered to fight him several times since, but he has always refused to try to regain his lost laurels. I have beaten Joe Gans once in six rounds and was beaten by Gans in a fifteen round bout at Baltimore. Both of these fights were at catch weights, as Gans has repeatedly refused to fight me at 189 pounds. I am open to fight Gans, Britt, Gardner or any other man in the world at 183 pounds and as I have beaten very lightweight is the East who can be induced to meet me. I think that I am clearly entitled to a match with Britt and have a much clearer claim to recognition in this respect NEW YORK'S CONSTITUTION.

Twelve Amendments That Are to Be Acted On Next Year.

Twelve proposed amendments to the Constitution of New York State are to be acted upon in 1905. Four of them have already been passed by two Legislatures and referred to the people, to be voted on at the election on Nov. 7. The others have been passed by one Legislature, and these will come before the Senate and Assembly that go into office in January. It is expected that such of these eight proposed amendments as pass both houses of the Legislature next winter will be referred to the people for their action in the fall, and it is possible that twelve proposals for changes in the fundamental law of the State will be

submitted to the voters in 1905. Of the proposed Constitutional amend-ments that have been approved by two Legislatures, the first is designed to relieve the congestion of business in the Supreme ber of Justices and dividing the Second Judicial District into two districts. The proposal is to add to Section 1 of Article VI. of the Constitution this provision:

The Legislature may from time to time increase the number of Justices in any judicial district ex-cept that the number of Justices in the First and Second district or in any of the districts into which the Second District may be divided, shall not be in creased to exceed one Justice for each eighty thousand or fraction over forty thousand of the popuumber of Justices in any other district shall not the population thereof as shown by the last State or Federal census or enumeration. The Legislaas now constituted, another judicial district and apportion the Justices in office between the districts, and provide for the election of additional Justices in the new district not exceeding the limit herein

The second amendment already referred to the people is in the form of a new section. numbered eleven, to be added to the sevdocument reads now, every law authorizing the creation of a State debt must provide for the imposition of a direct tax to pay the interest thereon and establish a sinking fund for its redemption. The proposed new section is designed to allow the use of moneys derived from sources other than a direct tax for these purposes. It is as

hereafter created, or any part thereof, and may set apart in each fiscal year moneys in the State treas-ury as a sinking fund to pay the interest as it falls due and to pay and discharge the principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created under Section 4 of Article VII. of the Constitution until the same shall be wholly paid, and the principal and income of such sinking fund shall be applied to the purpose for which said sinking fund is created and to no other purpose. to no other purpose whatever; and, in the event such moneys so set apart in any fiscal year besuffi-cient to provide such sinking fund, a direct annual tax for such year need not be imposed and col-lected, as required by the provisions of said Section ance thereof.

The third of these amendments is one for which the labor unions of the State began an active campaign immediately after the Court of Appeals had declared the so-called "Eight-hour day" law, designed to restrict contractors on public works to an eight hour day, to be unconstitutional. By this amendment the following clause would be added to Section 1 of the twelfth article:

. . . and the Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provisions for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor or services for the State

The fourth of this group of amendments s one of particular interest to residents of New York city, for it is intended to allow the municipal government to issue bonds for the extension of the water supply systern without encroaching upon the Con-stitutional 10 per cent. limit. The Water and return a profit to the city annually This being the case, it is argued by those who favor the proposed amendment that incurring capacity of the city. The proposed amendment consists of a clause added to a sentence in Section 10 of Article VIII., making the sentence read thus:

All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes. which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, to provide for the supply of water shall not be so included. The four proposed amendments printed

above have already received the approval of two Legislatures having different Senates, and have been referred to the people for their action. The amendments described below have passed one Legislature, and before they can come before the people they must be adopted as concurrent resolutions by the next Legislature. The first is a proposal to add to Article VII. a section to be numbered 12, allowing the creation of a debt of \$50,000,000 for the improvement of the highways throughout the State. The proposed new section is in these words:

the State may be authorized by law for the improvement of highways. Such highways shall be determined under general laws, which shall also provide for the equitable apportionment thereof among the counties. The aggregate of the debts authorized by this section shall not at any one time exceed the sum of fifty millions of dollars. The pay-ment of the annual interest on such debt and the creation of a sinking fund of at least 2 per centum per annum to discharge the principal at maturity shall be provided by general laws whose force and effect shall not be diminished during the existence of any debt created thereunder. The Legislature may by general laws require the county or town or both to pay to the sinking fund the pro-portionate part of the cost of any such highway within the boundaries of such county or town and the proportionate part of the interest thereon, but no county shall at any time for any highway be required to pay more than thirty five hundredths of the cost of such highway, and no town more than fifteen hundredths. None of the provisions of the fourth section of this article shall apply to debts for the improvement of highways hereby author

The next proposal is to amend Section 4 of Article VII., which now provides that all bonds isssued by the State shall fall due within eighteen years, and to extend the period they may run to fifty years. The amendment would also add these sentences

The Legislature may provide for the issue of bonds of the State to run for a period not exceed-ing fifty years in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized but not issued and shall impose and provide When any sinking fund created under this section shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, no further direct tax shall be levied on account of said sinking fund and the Legislature accruing interest on such debt.

The third amendment is designed to allow Justices of the Supreme Court designated as Justices of the Appellate Division in any of the four judicial departments to sit as Justices of the Supreme Court in any department except their own. Section 2 of Article VI. now prohibits a Justice sitting on the Appellate Division from exercising any of the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court, other than those of a "Justice out of court, those pertaining to the Appellate Division, or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel." The proposed amendment would change this section by an insertion to make it read as follows:

No Justice of the Appellate Division shall, within the department to which he may be designated to perform the duties of an Appellate Justice, exercis and those pertaining to the Appellate Division or to the hearing and decision of motions submittee or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel, but any such Justice, when not actually engaged in performing the duties of such Appellate Justice in the department to which he is designated, may hold any term of the Supreme Court and exercise any of the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court in any county or Judicial district in any other department of the State.

This is one of the amendments proposed to relieve the congested condition of the courts. The next is intended to aid to the same end. It would add to Section 6 of the article on the judiciary the following clauses, allowing the appointment of Supreme Court commissioners:

who favor the proposed amendment that bonds issued for the completion and improvement of the water supply system should not be charged against the debt that an unpraisered cause cannot be mached for

been placed upon the calendar, the Appellate Division of the department in which such county is embraced may, by a certificate signed by a majority of its members, certify the fact to the Court of Appeals, whereupon said court may by order authorize the appointment in said county of trial commissioners, stating in said order the number of commissioners to be appointed, and their terms of office, not exceeding six years. Such order shall be made in duplicate and one copy thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and one in the office of the clerk of the county in which said ap-pointments are authorized. The Appellate Division of the department embracing said county shall thereupon appoint the number of trial commissioners authorized by said order, who mus ossess the qualifications required for a Justice o the Supreme Court. They shall possess and exer cise in the county for which they are appointed al the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court re-specting the trial and disposition of causes upon said trial term calendar and the settlement of cases on appeal, but shall possess none of the powers of such a Justice out of court or at special term. They may be removed in the same manner as is provided in case of a Justice of said Supreme Court.
They shall each receive an annual salary of \$12,000,

The powers and duties of these commissioners are provided for by an amendment proposed to Section 6 of the same article, adding these words thereto:

In any department in which Supreme Court commissioners have been appointed, the Justices of the Appellate Division of the department, or a to designate one or more of such Supreme Cour commissioners to hold trial terms of the Supreme Court within such department and to revoke such designation. A Supreme Court commissioner so designated shall have power to hold a trial term of the Supreme Court within said department and to perform the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Cour: in the trial term to which he may be assigned.

The next amendment is also proposed for the purpose of relieving litigants from long delays in the hearing of their causes It would add to Section 1 of Article VI

The Legislature may at any time, when it deems that the public interests requires it, increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court or of Judges of the Court of Appeals as it sees fit, pro-vided that the total number of Judges of the Court of Appeals shall not exceed eleven, and provided also that any bill increasing the number of Justices or Judges as aforesaid shall receive the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature.

The same amendment also provides for changes in the Court of Appeals, intended to expedite the hearing of appeals. Sec. tion 7 of Article VI. would be changed by it to read as follows:

"So in original.

The Court of Appeals is continued. It shall consist of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges now in office, and of such additional Judges as the Legislature may from time to time provide in accordance with Section 1 of this article and as may be elected according to law, who shall hold terms, and of their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State. The official terms of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges shall be fourteen years from and including the 1st day of fourteen years from and including the 1st day of January next after their election. The Legisla-ture may provide by law for the manner in which the court shall sit, whether in two divisions or one, and for the number of members of the court necessary to form a quorum in either instance, and also for the number whose concurrence shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its remorter. have power to appoint and to remove its reporter,

The amendments proposed to the article on the judiciary are the result of the investigation carried on by the Commission on the Law's Delay. If passed by the Legis-lature and accepted by the people they will effect radical changes in the judicial system of the State.

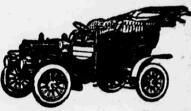
The next change proposed has to do with the forest preserve. At present the lands constituting this preserve cannot be leased, old or exchanged, nor can the timber on them be sold, removed or destroyed, and dead timber or burned areas must be cleared by officials and employees of the State. It is proposed to change the policy embodied in this provision by adding to it as follows:

The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands outside of the limits of the Adirondack park and the Catakill park as such parks are now estaband the Catakill park as such parks are now estab-lished by law. The proceeds of such sales shall be set apart in a separate fund and used only for the purchase of lands in such parks. A violation of this section may be restrained at the suit of the people or with the consent of the Supreme Court on notice to the Attorney-General at the suit of any citizen of the State.

The last proposed amendment is to Section 1 of Article II., in which the qualifications of voters are defined. Under the didstes for office.

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HELP WANTED-MALE.

WANTED-Two experienced salesmen in the artificial flower and fancy feather line through the East, West and South: must be thoroughly acquainted with the jobbing and department store trade; references. IMPOHTER, box 15 Sun office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. STEWARD, not afraid of hard work, wants posi-tion; first class references as to ability. J. P., box 109, 617 6th av.

present section it is necessary for a person otherwise qualified to have lived four months in the county in which he wishes to vote before he has the right to do so. It is proposed to make the right to do so. It is pro-posed to make the section read as follows: Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county or of a city comprising more than one county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may effer his type, shall be entitled to your at such election in vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be sub-mitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absence legislature may you and for the

It is unusual for proposed Constitutional amendments that have passed one Legislature to be defeated by another of the same political composition. The probability of defeat for these eight proposals in the Legislature does not seem strong, if it exists at all. Possibly twelve amendments will be sent to the people next fall, and the ballot voted will have on it more "yes" and "no" propositions than it has names of can-